

JPRS 79579

3 December 1981

Vietnam Report

No. 2326



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LAM DONG PROVINCE NEW ECONOMIC ZONE STRENGTHENS SECURITY MEASURES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

/Article: "Hanoi New Economic Zone Public Security Forces Coordinate with Self-Defense Forces, Strengthen Public Security"/

/Text/ Compared with 1980, much progress has been made since the beginning of 1981 in public order and security in the Hanoi New Economic Zone in Lam Dong Province. The public security forces regularly stick close to their area of activity, listen to the opinions of the masses and promptly halt and deal with incidents in which the property of the state and people is stolen or rumors are circulated distorting the line and policy of the party and state.

The public security post has sent cadres and men down to the primary level units to establish 60 people's security teams and agency, enterprise, station, farm and cooperative protection units. Moreover, the post has also organized sessions to discuss current events concerning the plots and stratagems of the group conducting psychological warfare while simultaneously providing proposals on methods of prevention, vigilance and resistance.

The primary level self-defense and protection and the people's security forces have closely coordinated with the public security forces to organize patrols and guards and to participate in inspection and control of warehouse issues and receipts and in distribution of goods, agricultural products, grain and food. Consequently, occurrences of waste, corruption, slipping state goods into the "free" market, irrational and unfair distribution, etc. have been restricted.

Responding to a phase of emulation launched by the Hanoi New Economic Zone Leadership Committee to achieve merit for welcoming the Fifth National Party Congress, the public security sector and people's security forces in the zone have established action programs consisting of the following tasks:

Strengthening the protection network at the primary level. First of all, strengthening the public security stations in the two areas of Tan Ha and Lan Tranh. Deploying control stations to block those illegally selling state materials and goods on the free market.

Closely inspecting the distribution and use of material supplies, fuel, fertilizer, etc.

Strengthening patrols and guards to protect socialist and people's property.

Firmly managing household registration. Resolutely expelling illegal residents from the zone. Following the two precincts of Hai Ba Trung and Dong Da, the public security forces of Hoan Kiem Precinct on 15 September 1981 held a conference to summarize work in raising the quality of area police during 1981.

In a movement phase of quality improvement, the ward public security forces improved working procedures and elevated their spirit of responsibility and capabilities. Consequently, they have contributed worthwhile achievements in market management to resist speculators and smugglers. In order to evaluate the total results of the movement phase, the precinct public security forces inspected the ward and area police commands. Twelve of the 17 ward public security commanders participating in the inspection achieved ratings of fair and excellent. Of the 35 deputy ward commanders, 26 achieved ratings of excellent and fair. Nearly 80 percent of the area police achieved excellent and fair ratings.

The conference also reviewed shortcomings which must be quickly overcome such as not firmly grasping management objectives, not building strong people's security teams, not firmly managing household registration, etc.

After the inspection, a number of outstanding cadres and men were praised.

The conference also set forth a struggle objective to eliminate "average" types, establish people's security teams with procedure, a firm grasp of the situation and good management of household registration, individuals engaged in illegal activity, etc.

7300

CSO: 4209/74

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FULRO RECEIVES PRC SUPPORT, GUIDANCE

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 35-40

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Tan: "Border Defense Posts and Effectiveness of Border Defense"]

[Excerpts] Since the Democratic Republic of Vietnam--presently the Socialist Republic of Vietnam--came into existence problems have existed on the borders of our fatherland. However, border defense never required or experienced conditions for development on such a large scale as today.

Border defense effectiveness is, above all, maintaining the security of our land and sea borders and effectively managing and safeguarding our national sovereignty. Our nations borders occupy a critical and important position in matters /political, economic, military and diplomatic. The enemy without and the reactionaries within regularly work hand-in-hand with each other in our border areas in the protracted opposition and sabotage of our nation's revolution.

Along with their activities of stepping up war preparations and armed provocations, the People's Republic of China reactionaries continue to send many intelligence and ranger teams into Vietnam. They continue their ambushes, attacks, sabotage and the establishing of counterrevolutionary bases for units of armed reactionaries. They promote counter propaganda activities, sow confusion and spread distortions. They obstinately continue to provide active support and guidance for FULRO in the Central Highlands and they sabotage our economy in the border areas. All this is intended to sabotage our nation and maintain a continuous pressure and the threat of an aggressive war against Vietnam.

CSO: 4209/92

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

POLICE CORPORAL CAPTURES CRIMINAL

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Sep 81 p 2

/Article by Tran Ngoc Cai in the column "Serving the People": "Both Brave and Precisely in Accordance with the Law"/

/Text/ On 17 August 1981, a passerby was held up along a field ditch in Dong Ngac Village. Receiving the report, the Tu Liem District public security forces immediately organized to hunt down and arrest the suspects. Upon reaching the site, the suspects had vanished. It was learned from the people that the two men were Pham Xuan B. from Dong Ngac Village and D. from Co Nhue Village. The district public security forces ordered the criminal police unit and the Nong Lam police station to pursue and arrest the offenders.

On the morning of 4 September, Corporal Nguyen Van Tuc spotted B. get off a bus and enter a Nong Lam restaurant. Tuc called on B. to come to the station. Receiving the arrest announcement, he fled. After a pursuit of 300 meters, Tuc caught B. He resisted the authorities. D. ran up and gave B. a bayonet. Immediately, this gangster made a lunge at Tuc's face but he was able to dodge. He then made a lunge at Tuc's back. Simultaneously dodging and boxing, Tuc felled him. Taking advantage of his lower position, B. stabbed Tuc in the side. Suppressing the pain, Tuc blocked his hands and made him drop the bayonet. With the assistance of a number of workers from nearby enterprises, Tuc took the gangster into custody. The people were angry and moved forward to beat B. but Tuc calmly explained that they allow the responsible agencies to deal with the matter in accordance with the law.

Corporal Nguyen Van Tuc set a shining example in courageous spirit and a concept of obeying the law.

7300

CSO: 4209/74

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CATHOLICS WARNED AGAINST IMPERIALIST DIVISIVE TACTICS

Hanoi CHINA NGHIA in Vietnamese 1 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Vigilance About Imperialism, a Virtue Which Catholics Cannot Lack"]

[Text] In recent days, reports have popped up once again at a number of places that the "Virgin Mother weeps," that the "Virgin Mother enters the body" of this person, and that the "Virgin Mother sends a letter" to that person, ordering this or that. At some other places, invocations of the puppet-era "anti-communist Virgin Mother of Fatima" have even been revived! It is worth mentioning that all these "miracles" attributed to the Virgin Mother are more or less linked to a society and were almost all masterminded by those with an evil past.

After reviewing all these forms of invocations, we see that they never brought blessing and profit to the faithful, nor glorified Christ and the Virgin Mother; on the contrary, they caused chaotic thoughts and unstable living conditions among Catholics. Clergymen at some places have promptly used their power to thwart these regrettable abuses; but clergymen at quite a few other places have overlooked them.

Although imperialists and colonialists were swept out of our country, their impact on religious activities cannot be overcome overnight. Moreover, U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have not yet given up their plot of dividing and taking advantage of religion for the purposes of undermining our people's task of building and protecting the country. Everyday, by way of radio stations they disseminate a great deal of vicious distortions aimed at inciting us to turn our backs on the nation.

Hence, to realize the determination to be closely attached to the fatherland's fate, to follow the people's traditions, and to mix with the nation's current life--in line with the 1980 pastoral letter of the Vietnam Bishops' Conference--our Church cannot avoid reexamining and correcting religious life patterns not consistent with the nation's current life; and at the same time, it must promptly combat all plots concocted by imperialism and its lackeys to divide and fish in troubled waters.

Constant vigilance about all plots of imperialism and its lackeys aimed at dividing and taking advantage of religion is a virtue which those Catholics who love Christ and humankind cannot lack.

9213

CSO: 4209/61

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

FULRO RALLIERS FETED--The provincial committee of the Fatherland Front coordinating with the Public Security Service organized a rallying ceremony for FULRO officers and troops returning to the people. The people and local administration have done their utmost to help the FULRO ralliers make a living. During the beginning of this third quarter, the provincial committee of the Front is concentrating guidance on winding up village and ward Front congresses, and on mobilizing the laboring people to continually step up the struggle against negativism, expose violations of socialist property, launch a broad movement to build new life among the people, and actively combat decadent culture and superstitions. [Text] [Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 30 Sep 81 p 2] 9213

CSO: 4209/61

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DIRECTIVE ON SENDING DELEGATES TO FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG in Vietnamese No 8, [Aug] 81 pp 1-3

[Directive No 113, dated 14 July 1981, of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat: "About Convening Party Organization Congresses of All Levels and Sending Delegates to the Fifth Party Congress"]

[Text] Carrying out the resolution of the 9th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee on convening the 5th National Congress of Delegates of the party, the secretariat has issued a directive on the need, meaning and ways to convene congresses of all levels and on sending delegates to attend the national congress of delegates:

1. The 5th Party Congress is being convened on the background of our party, people and army having strived to carry out the resolution of the 4th Party Congress, fought bravely, worked industriously, overcome many difficulties and scored great victories.

Beside the outstanding achievements like defeating the aggressive expansionist army, continuing the international obligation toward Lao and Kampuchea and particularly supporting and assisting the Kampuchean people in scoring total victory in their national salvation, we have also scored achievements in the socialist revolution. Recently the positive factors in the productive labor movement have led to realistic results in many localities and are promising greater results.

However, we have weaknesses and shortcomings in the implementation of policies, planning for the national economy, economic management, distribution and circulation management, leadership and disposition and organization of cadres as the letter of the VCP Central Committee sent to all party committee echelons, cadres and members has clearly indicated.

The national congress of delegates this time must be able to gather the brains of the party and people as a whole in order to further materialize the socialist revolutionary line of the party, to develop strengths and positive factors, to indicate the direction and measures to overcome difficulties and to correct shortcomings,

to create in the period of the 5-year (1981-1985) plan and in subsequent years important changes in the socialist revolution, to strongly defend the socialist fatherland and to continue fulfilling the international obligation.

Since the party organization congresses at all levels this time are aimed at making really good preparations for the 5th Party Congress and ensuring good implementation of its resolution, the needs to convene such congresses are as follows:

- To emphasize the sense of responsibility, to broaden democracy and to ensure participation of party members and delegates in discussions of realistic subjects as suggested by the VCP Central Committee and committee echelons and their active contributions to making decisions about the common problems of the party as a whole and of individual party organizations.
- Through consideration and discussion of the proposed platform as handed down by the Central Committee and related to the realities of the localities and units concerned, to further strengthen the understanding of the party line and policies. On this basis, to step up preparations for proposals to be submitted by party committee echelons to the party organization congresses.
- To send very competent and qualified delegates to the higher-level party organization congresses or national congress of delegates; at the same time, to perfect the party committee echelons by giving them the very qualities required in accordance with Central Committee instructions.
- On the basis of ensuring the fulfillment of the above-mentioned needs, to contribute to creating a high degree of unanimity at the national congress of delegates, to strengthen solidarity and unity within the party and in individual party organizations and to create additional favorable conditions for a successful implementation of its resolution.
- Following the 5th Party Congress, to fully understand its resolution, to exercise serious self-criticism and criticism in connection with the strengths and shortcomings of party organizations and committee echelons, to perfect the proposals to be submitted to the party organization congresses and to ensure the latter's decisions being positive and having strong realistic bases.

2. The party organization congresses this time will be organized in two phases:

- Phase one: to discuss the proposed platform, reports on the situation and task and a number of matters in connection with revising the VCP statutes; to choose delegates to be sent to the higher-level party organization congresses or national congress of delegates.
- Phase two: this will take place after the national congress of delegates in order to review the implementation of the resolution of the last party organization

congress, to fully understand and discuss the implementation of the resolution of the 5th Party Congress, to decide about the new task of the party organizations in the 5-year plan period of 1981-1985 (particularly in the period of the next term of the party committee echelons) and to elect new executive committees, in the case of expiration or near expiration of the current term. In the case of other localities, supplementary elections can be held or a number of party committee members can be replaced if the party organization congresses think it necessary to do so.

At the party organization congresses at the basic level, the subjects recommended by the Central Committee for discussion will be decided later. For the localities where the term of the party committee echelons has expired, the provincial and municipal party committees still direct discussions of the subjects handed down by the Central Committee to prepare for the national congress of delegates, but the discussions of the task, goals and measures to be taken by the party organizations in their next term and the election of the party committee echelons should wait until after the national congress of delegates has been held.

Phase one of the party organization congresses at all levels will begin from the basic level at about the end of September 1981 to last until the end of October 1981, when the party organization congresses at the provincial and municipal levels and the congresses of the party organizations subordinate to the Central Committee will be held. The second phase will proceed with congresses of party organizations at the provincial and municipal levels in the first quarter of 1982, to be followed by district, ward and basic-level party organization congresses. After the 5th Party Congress the secretariat will issue a directive to provide guidance about the contents and ways to conduct phase two of the party organization congresses at all levels.

3. The election of delegates to attend the higher-level party organization congresses and national congress of delegates must be carried out in a very careful manner and strictly ensure the standards required.

Delegates must be outstanding party members being absolutely loyal to the party and having both good qualities and capabilities. They must especially be party members having unflinching political stand and total unanimity and thoroughly understanding the party line and policies, both domestic and foreign. They must represent the revolutionary fighting spirit and intellectual capacity of the party organizations, have practical knowledge and experience in their own field of activities and be capable of truly contributing to the subjects being discussed at the congresses.

The delegates to the 5th Party Congress must include many cadres of high and middle levels working in leading party organs, important committees and sectors and mass organizations at central, provincial and municipal levels; at the same

time, there must be an appropriate percentage of them working in districts, economic, scientific and technical research institutes and production, business and professional installations.

Pay attention to selecting those comrades who have the ability to do work in economic, scientific and technical management. Pay proper attention to heroes and outstanding emulators in production and business units and in the armed forces.

Delegations, mostly of provinces and municipalities, must increase the number of workers among their members, with appropriate percentages given to delegates being woman and ethnic minority cadres (in the case of localities having ethnic minorities).

As to the numbers of delegates, on the basis of the general situation, the numbers of party members and the importance of individual party organizations (according to article 20 of the VCP statutes), and on the basis of the total number of delegates to be invited to attend the 5th National Congress of Delegates, the secretariat has decided to distribute delegates in accordance with the following principle:

The party organizations in the north and in the army: one delegate for every 2,800 regular party members. The party organizations in the south, where the number of party members, due to past combat conditions, is still small: one delegate for every 1,000 regular party members.

The party organizations in industrial centers: one additional delegate is allowed for every 30,000 workers.

The Central Committee will consider the nature and other importance of certain party organizations (such as where large numbers of central organs are located; importance in terms of national defense, security, foreign affairs, ethnic minority areas, etc.) to distribute additional numbers of delegates. Provincial party organizations, after having calculated the number of delegates on the basis of the above-mentioned conditions and finding that they still have few delegates, will be allowed to have additional delegates to total at least 11 delegates per province. The party organization of the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone can also select a number of additional delegates.

Since the party organizations abroad (under the management of the Central Committee assisted by the Foreign Party Affairs Committee) cannot hold congresses to select delegates, their delegates will be named by the Central Committee.

Other party organizations subordinate to the Central Committee will select at least one delegate each, and depending on the importance of each of them consideration will be given to whether they should have additional delegates.

The Central Committee will also send a number of its members and high-ranking cadres of central organs to the party organizations subordinate to the Central Committee (including army party organizations) to run as candidates for election of delegates to the 5th Party Congress.

Electoral units can name a number of alternate delegates, who can if necessary replace the regular delegates who for some reasons cannot attend the congress.

4. To move toward the party organization congresses at all levels and the 5th Party Congress, after receiving this directive, all provincial and municipal VCP committees and committees subordinate to the Central Committee must prepare themselves to properly carry out the letter of the VCP Central Committee addressed to all party committee echelons and concerning convening the national congress of delegates.

On the basis of fully understanding the recent resolutions and directives of the Central Committee and Political Bureau (such as the resolutions of the 6th and 9th Plenums of the VCP Central Committee, Resolutions 26 and 32 of the Political Bureau and 36 of the Secretariat), we must step up the emulation movement, fulfill the 1981 state plan and do the party membership card-issuing job properly while at the same time consolidating the party bases, particularly the weak ones, perfecting organization and improving the work procedures. We must correctly place key cadres in different echelons and sectors, draft plans for cadres and at the same time make preparations for the election of party committee echelons in 1982.

On the one hand, provincial and municipal VCP committees and party committees subordinate to the Central Committee must provide guidance for convening congresses at the basic, district and ward levels in accordance with this directive; on the other hand, they must actively prepare for phase two of provincial level congresses.

The ways to prepare for and convene the congresses must correctly follow Directive 55 of 14 October 1978 and Regulation 12 of 4 February 1978 of the secretariat. The basic thing we must do is to attach importance to reviewing the actual situation, particularly in regard to economic leadership and party building in the localities and units concerned in the term, and learning lessons of experience from the drafting and fulfillment of the state plan, the measures taken to organize management, ideological work and organization in order to ensure the quality of the proposals and decisions at the congresses this time.

We must conduct the congresses in the spirit of being urgent and realistic while avoiding being formal and wasteful. Gathering public opinions must be done in the spirit of truly respecting the masses; questions are to be raised for the masses to discuss and to offer their own opinions, which must be carefully combined, considered and accepted and introduced to the party organization congresses at the basic and other levels for discussion and decision.

Committees and sectors at the central level, on the basis of the proposed platform reported at the 5th National Congress of Delegates, are to get prepared to present the problems within their own responsibilities so as to exchange ideas with provincial and municipal party committees about the important matters in connection with the work of each sector which the local party organization congresses must try to resolve. The central organizing committee relies on the adopted principles to calculate the distribution of delegates among the party organizations subordinate to the Central Committee and submits it to the secretariat for approval.

At present, beside the basic favorable conditions there still are many difficulties; the enemy is trying to destroy our country's revolutionary achievements and to deepen our shortcomings as he hopes to arouse the masses and to divide our ranks. To ensure a good success for the congresses all party organizations must emphasize their responsibilities; strengthen solidarity and unanimity; promote democracy; strengthen discipline; and struggle hard to successfully fulfill their tasks in the best and most effective manner, the tasks in connection with production, distribution and circulation, organization of living conditions, national defense and security.

5598

CSO: 4209/72

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SUBWARD VCP COMMITTEE LEADS FIGHT AGAINST NEGATIVE SIGNS

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG in Vietnamese No 8, [Aug] 81 pp 20-23

[Article by Nguyen Dinh Thu, secretary of Nguyen Trung Truc Subward VCP Committee: "Nguyen Trung Truc Subward VCP Committee Leads Fight Against Negative Signs"]

[Text] Nguyen Trung Truc Subward is a key unit in Ba Dinh Ward, with complicated political, economic and social aspects and a large population. Yen Phu Street, Hang Than Street, Hoe Nai Market, Long Bien bus terminal, etc. are places where business activities are busily conducted and people go back and forth in large numbers day and night. Hoe Nai Street, with houses accommodating nearly 100 households divided into two neighborhood teams, has been "well-known" because some of its residents were doing illegitimate business and there were delinquent youths and teenagers who had been stealing and acting as tough hoodlums. Long Bien bus terminal is an important communications center linking the capital city with many northern provinces. Thousands of passengers go through it everyday. This is also a place where lots of people have come to do dishonest business or to engage in illegitimate occupations.

In the subward there also are 21 organs, enterprises, schools and stores of the state. A number of units have had shortcomings in the management and protection of properties and materials. Some dishonest civil servants here have stolen gasoline and coal from the organs and enterprises to sell or have taken down some classroom doors to use in their homes. Others have encroached on the school grounds and illegally built houses, grown vegetables as their own gardens, raised hogs, etc.

In May 1980 Nguyen Trung Truc Subward was selected by Ba Dinh Ward as a leadership center for the fight against negative signs.

The standing committee of our subward VCP committee recognized the fact that fighting the negative signs was truly a facet of the class struggle and an urgent job to do right away. It divided among its members the task of getting to know the

real situation among basic level cadres and neighborhood teams and of social order, etc. On that basis we suggested a plan and the goals for the fight in this phase. We determined that the neighborhood teams played an important role toward the subward and in this fight. Only by doing the job well from the level of neighborhood teams on up could the subward obtain good results from it.

Along with the subward people's committee, the VCP committee suggested five practical goals: 1. To check and review again the activities of cadres and party members, first of all the key cadres in the subward, and to firmly refuse to let any cadres steal, receive bribes and oppress the masses. To consolidate and further step up activities of neighborhood teams and mass organizations. 2. To prevent the people in the subward from stealing coal from the electric power plant. 3. To uncover and handle the nests of smugglers, bus ticket vendors, prostitutes and organized thieves. 4. To turn 18-20 Hoe Nhai Street into a house having a civilized way of life and social security. 5. To reorganize the management and protection of properties by the economic installations and schools under the subward's management; along with the management board of Long Bien bus terminal, to consolidate again the loading-unloading, food service and bicycles-guarding teams.

The VCP committee provided party chapters with guidance in drafting plans for leadership in the fight against negative signs in their own units, with assistance from cadres of the subward people's committee and area police chief, and stated the appropriate goals and measures to be taken to suit the situation of their streets. The party chapter at No 3, where there are 2 neighborhood teams in 18-20 Hoe Nhai Street, was selected by the VCP committee to assume leadership over an early assignment, from which experience in general leadership could be drawn. The VCP committee deputy secretary and chairman of the subward people's committee, in charge of the subward's working team in the fight against negative signs, were assigned to assume direct leadership at this location. Members of the VCP committee divided among themselves the task of assuming direct leadership over the street chapters and neighborhood teams as they developed their own plans for fighting negative signs.

To have good leadership over the neighborhood teams, the VCP committee attached great importance to creating unanimity of thinking and action in the party organizations, purifying the ranks of cadres and party members, asserting a high degree of determination and creating confidence among the masses. This time many cadres and party members did not believe the fight against negative signs would bring about good results. The reason was that there had been repeated appeals for such a fight, but the negative signs had remained undiminished. That happened not only in society but also among cadres and party members. The cases of thefts involving cadres of high positions and power had been either overlooked or prolonged, without any clear-cut solution. Some comrades who had not been thoroughly familiar with the leadership responsibilities of street chapters were afraid of "frictions" between cadres and party members and their families

on the one hand and the people in the same streets on the other hand. They thought that these chapters would not need plans of their own and that carrying out the plan of the VCP committee would be sufficient. Almost all party chapter members were retired, old, weak and often sick cadres; in addition, since they no longer had any power, it was difficult for them to mobilize the people. Through discussions, combined with a thorough understanding of the secretariat directive on issuing party membership cards, the VCP and chapter committees helped party members to clearly see their responsibilities in the new work environment and to see that as a challenge for them. About organization, party chapters assigned work on the basis of each member's health, family situation and capabilities while sparing the really old members from any work. Party members then fully understood their task, enthusiastically participated in the work and vigorously mobilized all households for implementing the state policies and doing the work of the subward.

The VCP committee organized serious self-criticism and criticism in the party organizations. Each and every one of its members reviewed his own sense of responsibility toward the common work and the activities of his family. Three cases of alleged acceptance of bribes and revenging against the masses, which were positively reviewed by the control cell of the VCP committee, ended up with the conclusions by the appeal cells of the ward and municipal VCP committees to the effect that the allegations had resulted from a misunderstanding on the part of the masses or from personal hatred. Many party members criticized themselves for the shortcomings of their own and their families, such as having a poor sense of responsibility for their work, letting their wives deal in the lines of goods other than the ones being registered for, family troubles, having spoiled children, fighting for space with other households living in the same houses, etc. However, generally speaking, nobody in the party organizations had committed any mistakes so grave that the qualifications of party members were damaged.

Before starting the learning process among neighborhood teams, every cadre of the subward people's committee made a review in accordance with his own position and duties concentrating on three major subjects: stealing public properties, accepting bribes and oppressing the masses. Its overall review was presented at the conference of neighborhood team cadres and subward sector chiefs. The conference was held to carefully discuss the plan for extending the phase of the fight against negative signs to the entire subward population.

To drive the overall movement forward the subward VCP and people's committees selected a breakthrough location where there were many typical negative signs but conditions were favorable for being successful right from the beginning. Turning 18-20 Hoe Nai Street into a neighborhood team having civilized way of life and social security was a goal in the subward's plan for fighting the negative signs. There were there many occupants and many forms of negative manifestation of society. The VCP committee had realized that the effort to overcome the negative signs there would encounter quite a lot of difficulties, but if the work were

successful, it would affect the entire subward. It then ordered the party chapter at No 3 to do its work first, for the chapter had the tradition of solidarity and straightforward fighting, with its members having a good sense of responsibility and the ability to lead the work toward good success. It popularized in time the experience of this chapter in preparing for learning and organizing the fight against negative signs throughout the subward. Party chapter committees helped neighborhood team leaders to make reports on the situation and to guide the people in their learning and making criticisms. They held meetings among the party members who were cadres and state workers and lived with their families here to let them know very well the policies and plans of the subward and neighborhood teams for fighting the negative signs and to ask them to offer their own ideas so that the street chapters could provide good leadership for the work and at the same time to persuade members of their families to carry it out in an exemplary manner and to take part in the learning process and the fight. A number of party members who were enthusiastic and capable were invited to assist neighborhood team leaders in preparing for the plan and providing guidance for the learning process.

Thanks to good preparations, as the neighborhood team of house No 18-20 began the learning session, the cadres who had correctly analyzed the negative characteristics of its members now honestly criticized their wrongdoings and thus succeeded in mobilizing the people for enthusiastically participating in the discussions. The masses found that it was a truly democratic work involving from the party organizations and the administration to the people and realized their responsibility for taking part in the fight and helping to put an end to the negative acts that had been taking place right where they lived and in their neighborhood in general. Many people voluntarily admitted their share in the shortcomings which had further worsened the ill and promised to correct themselves. Others said their families failed to educate the spoiled children and suggested that if the latter did not improve even with the assistance of the mass organizations and administration, they would voluntarily let them go to the reeducation camps. Still others criticized themselves; one admitted that he used one registration permit to open three stores and sold wheat flour and other goods acquired by thieves. Two households dealing in smuggled buffalo meat and beef admitted that their activity was illegal and encouraged thieves to kill animals and thus to harm the draft power in agricultural production. Since then these families have gone through the procedures of business registration and have paid taxes to the state. Thefts and acts of hooliganism later ceased to happen in the neighborhood. The results of the learning and the fight against the negative signs also affected other teams and created a momentum to drive forward the movement in the entire subward.

However, the negative signs in society still remained and affected day after day, hour after hour, the life of the people in the subward, with adverse effects on their learning, struggle and criticisms. Consequently, the subward VCP committee adopted this policy: to further develop the results of the learning; to criticize in order to heighten everybody's awareness and responsibility; to mobilize the masses for uncovering and denouncing any wrongdoings; to combine educational,

economic and administrative measures; to organize raids against people doing illegal business; to control the market and streets; and to gradually prevent and drive back negative acts.

Neighborhood teams criticized one another to help find and correct shortcomings; at the same time, exposed illegal activities like stealing, accepting bribes and oppressing the masses; and unmasked the hoodlums and hooligans hiding in their streets. The people's committee and public security force of the subward, upon denunciation by the people, solved many cases of stealing state properties and took action against a number of people who had been disturbing the peace and security, seizing land and houses, showing or keeping decadent movies and cultural products, etc. In 1980, the public security station in the subward handled 30 cases of thefts of state properties valued at hundreds of thousands of dong, in which some cadres and enterprise employees colluded with dishonest people and sold in the market 750 kilograms of laundry detergent and 500 packets of firecrackers; confiscated and seized tons of soybeans, wheat and chemical salt, hundreds of liters of gas and oil, etc. which had been stolen elsewhere and brought into the subward; investigated and set up 52 files of hoodlums and hooligans and recommended that they be sent to reeducation and hard labor camps; and organized learning of state policies and laws and sent more than 50 people to work sites for failing to show any progress following a period of reeducation. The public security organ discovered and retrieved dozens of bicycles and portable fans, clothes and personal jewelries valued at 250,000 dong which had been stolen by the hooligans, returned them to the people and thus won the confidence of the masses, who voluntarily participated in larger numbers in the movement against negative signs. The subward people's committee made a petition and suggested that the higher authorities take back 100 square meters of dwelling and turn it into a grain store, for the housing facility had been requested by a unit that had been looking for some office space, but later was used as a dwelling for its members.

Various forms of propaganda and campaigning, such as disseminating news over the wired radio network, mobile exhibits of pictures of the different kinds of crimes and negative acts that had been handled, etc., helped mobilize the masses and strengthen their fighting spirit. Further developing its first success, the subward reorganized the service teams working in public places and street counters. Those places were where illegal activities and deals had been taking place and the bad people had been gathering to disturb the peace. Nearly 300 owners of restaurants and refreshment counters had an opportunity to learn the state policy on business, the regulations about sales of goods and the responsibility for maintaining order and security in the subward.

The efforts to stabilize order and to fight the negative signs at Long Bien bus terminal were related to the activities of the subward population, particularly along Yen Phu Street. Assigned the job of maintaining order at the terminal and joining with the sectors concerned in the ward, the subward took many positive measures. The subward people's committee conducted an investigation and classification of

the service organizations operating in the terminal where the bad people usually gathered to deal in tickets, to steal, to cause disturbances, etc. Loading-unloading units, pedicab units, etc. were reassigned and additional service teams were organized, with good people being put in them to serve as a hard core and to assist the committee and public security station of the subward in controlling in time the activities of bad people. As a result, a part of the negative activities there was successfully prevented.

Patrolling and control were actively carried out. Through the movement against negative signs, the ranks of protection cadres and the self-defense detachment were consolidated and tested and their activities were properly coordinated. Under the slogan, "Youths of the capital unite, fight and maintain its security," the youth force of the streets and in the self-defense detachment and subward public security force became a hard-core force that motivated the all-people movement to take part in patrolling and maintaining the subward's order and security. The youths regularly checked the streets and public places. The sales counters that had popped up illegally or violated the regulations on the civilized way of life were all torn down. The "open-air markets" that had just begun to appear were immediately dispersed and driven away. The hooligans and smugglers from different places who gathered around the bus terminal and other public places in the subward to engage in swindling, picking pockets, doing illegal business, etc. were raided and dispersed, with files being set up and sent to the higher authorities for appropriate handling. In the past year, dozens of hooligans who had escaped from reeducation camps were arrested; 4 pistols, 100 rounds of AK ammunitions, 28 kilograms of explosives, 206 detonators, nearly 40 knives and bayonets and hundreds of thousands of dong were seized. Cases of criminal offenses around the bus terminal were fewer than before. Dealings in bus tickets were no longer as open as before.

To coordinate the activities against negative signs the subward VCP and people's committees also invited the heads of the organs, enterprises and stores located in the locality to meet with them in order to inform them of the subward's plan now under way; to point to the tricks used by the bad people to steal materials from organs and enterprises and the negative phenomena committed by cadres and civil servants in state organs, whose families lived in the subward; and to draw their attention to the need for strengthening the management of public properties, cadres and civil servants and for assisting the subward in effectively fighting against negative signs.

As a result, in the past year, the political security and social order in Nguyen Trung Truc Subward were maintained and there were no large-scale violations. The movement and struggling spirit of the subward population in the fight against negative signs were elevated to a new height, thus creating favorable conditions for the subward's party organizations and people's committee to successfully carry out its task. The Nguyen Trung Truc Subward party organizations were commended by the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee and awarded the "1980 Strong

Party Organization" banner. The subward people's committee was awarded a letter of commendation from the Municipal People's Committee for having "fulfilled its task" and won the title of progressive unit of 1980. The public security, self-defense and protection forces of the subward were recognized as "determined-to-win units."

However, that is only a number of initial results of definite limits. It has been proven in reality that fighting the negative signs is a complicated job that requires a coordination of the activities of all sectors, echelons, organs and units and simultaneous educational measures of economic and administrative nature to be taken on the basis of heightening the masses' spirit of self-understanding and action. Within the limits of our responsibilities, the VCP and people's committees of our subward will strive to further develop the results already obtained and to score greater achievements.

5598

CSO: 4209/72

PAKTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

FATHERLAND FRONT OFFICIAL STRESSES NEED FOR VCP LEADERSHIP

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 30 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Ngo Ton Dao, chairman, Fatherland Front Committee of Minh Hai Province: "Some Thoughts on Fatherland Front Work at Grassroots"]

[Text] We have learned from experiences in Minh Hai Province that the Front must have the active leadership of party committee echelons and party organizations to carry out properly its functions and tasks. Such leadership is a decisive factor. Without close party leadership, there can be no fine achievements in whatever field, be it economic, political or cultural.

That is why we warmly welcome having party committee members in charge of mass agitation or the Front as Front committee chairmen, especially at village and ward primary levels. The reason is that these very comrades are convenient links that coordinate the Front and mass organizations to do common work. For timely guidance, each month or quarter party committee echelons should hear reports from mass organizations within the Front on the general situation of their mobilization work. At present, not all party committee echelons are interested in mass organizations and Front work. In many places, as well as in our Minh Hai Province, mass organizations and Front work still is very weak because party committee echelons have not shown appropriate attention, particularly at the primary level. Party leaders, including the general secretary, have recalled many times the indispensable role of mass organizations and the Front within the proletarian dictatorship system, particularly at the primary level. Mass agitation is very important and necessary, just like air is very important and necessary to human beings. We cannot touch air, nor see it. But we cannot live without air. At present, the organization of the Front and mass organizations--especially the former--is still slow, and the people's right to collective ownership is not yet well developed. Hence, in many places the administration still has weak support, and party building forces are not yet strong, exerting a tangible influence on the revolutionary movement of the masses.

The roles and functions of mass organizations and the Front have been acknowledged by the new Constitution. We suggest that the Party Secretariat issue directives emphasizing more the Front's role and functions, particularly at the primary level.

Aside from objective mutual help, we also see another strong need--that is procedures and policies for cadres doing Front work. Driven by their dedication

to socialism and communism, and by their pride of and enthusiasm about their accomplishments, cadres of both sexes volunteered for the job despite many difficulties. But in the present situation there are many more difficulties confronting the living conditions and work facilities of these cadres, particularly those working in villages and wards, causing an unmistakable impact on Front and mass organizations work. We and other provinces have also suggested many times that the central echelon focus on solving irrational and unjust discrepancies in allowances and work facilities between cadres of the Front and mass organizations and those of economic branches. These comrades are aware that cadres at the primary level must do productive labor to make a living and take part in the revolution, but they also see the need for fairness in party and state policies and procedures toward cadres from various branches working in basic installations. We also see that to achieve good results mass mobilization work must be backed up by suitable organizations. Organize middle-aged males and Front organizations. Ward executive committees of senior citizens in Ho Chi Minh City and a number of provinces have assembled all population strata to mobilize them. But, for organizational purposes we suggest that it would be better for the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front to make it clear which organizations should be organized nationwide on a unified pattern so that all localities can follow suit simultaneously. At the same time, since cadres play a very decisive role in Front organization at all levels, especially at the primary one, we must train and consolidate key and core cadres specializing in doing Front work. Without competent core cadres, capable of knowing how to mobilize the masses and of understanding thoroughly party policies toward the Front, there can be no good results.

Taking part in the revolution is a mission of the masses under party leadership; however, the party must lead the masses through mass organizations, mainly worker, peasant, youth and senior citizens organizations and the Fatherland Front. The party and state cannot act for these organizations; instead, the role of mass organizations and the Front must be adequately promoted in order to avoid bureaucracy and authoritarianism. Only close coordination between the three components--party, administration, and mass organization of the Fatherland Front--can successfully promote the combined forces of the proletarian dictatorship bloc, and the right to collective ownership of the laboring people, so as to support effectively socialist building and protect Vietnam's socialist fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/61

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

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CSO: 4209/72

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

END TO DIVERSION OF STATE GOODS URGED

Hanoi PHU NU VIET NAM in Vietnamese 30 Sep-6 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Hoang Tuyet Nhung: "Can We Put an End to the Diversion of State Goods and to the 'Skimming' of Customers Merchandise?"]

[Text] Widespread Forms of Diversion of Goods in Transportation and Wholesale Trading

A ship carrying agricultural goods comes to Port H. Normally, as soon as the ship reaches the port the merchandise should be unloaded at once. But this is a case of "pilferable" commodities, which is why the receiver-transport side--which does not belong to the internal trade sector--raises the question with the commodity holding side: "Sell us some of the peanuts at the old price." The "old" price means the subsidized price. The other side--which belongs to the internal trade sector--refuses. And so the commodities just get stuck on the ship. Thirty, forty days go by, and the soja bean and the peanuts have started to show mold.

At the beginning of the year, after having supplied to the Vong Xuyen selling and buying cooperative 2,370 pairs of plastic slippers the General Merchandise Corporation of Phuc Tho District (Hanoi) demanded that it be allowed to buy back 330 pairs for purpose of internal distribution. Even more serious is the case of the (old) V Corporation which supplied the Electric Processing sector with material so that the latter can have insulating adhesive added to it through contracting out to a handicraft cooperative in Ba Dinh, Hanoi, then asked to "buy back" from the same 2,500 meters of material. Showing itself to be a liberal partner, beside the amount that the Corporation asked to "buy back," the cooperative even sold 4,629 meters more to the corporation. The V Corporation then sold the whole amount of materials it got, 7,129 meters, at 16-18 dong per meter and distributed the profit among its own people.

Hiding itself behind the pretext of "taking care of the living conditions of the workers," a certain general merchandise store which has 130 employees has chosen to sell "internally" 2,344 cakes of perfumed soap, 230 kilograms of powder soap, 920 kilograms of toothpaste, all at subsidized prices. Each employee has thus made quite a "return" on the commodities.

Underweighing in the Retail Link

In the retail link it is not uncommon that the state store person tries to take a little away from the commodities being handed over to the customers at weighing

or measuring time. When measuring oil he or she would dip the measuring cup into the oil can forcefully then slightly tilt the cup so as to spill the oil. With a little bit of oil spilling out of each cup, the store person in the end manages to take away from the customers 5 percent of the oil that should go to the latter. Since there is such a profit in doing it that way, in a very short time the oil measuring devices that were supplied to the stores were immediately forgotten and left in a corner. The reason clearly is that the store person prefers to do the measuring herself or himself so as to cheat more easily and take some away from the customers.

When weighing vegetable, the store person tends to throw a whole big fat bunch on the scales so that there could not be any accurate weighing. Moreover, the buyer also does not often pay attention since state store vegetables have always been known to be very cheap. People tend to buy half a dong or one dong of vegetable, very few people buy half a kilogram or one kilogram of vegetable, which makes it all the easier for the store person to weigh under the required amount.

We can go on listing the many ways that the store persons can cheat by having their cuts like: pouring fish sauce into bottles at a lower level than stipulated; packaging monosodium glutamate by leaving out a couple of lumps each; pouring beer into cups and making sure that there is plenty of froth so as to fill the cup fast, etc. Little by little, each day something is taken out and accumulated, and the trade sector employee who does not have integrity would collect a not unimportant amount of profit. What are we to think of such abnormal phenomena as a low-salaried store person with a truly fine home, full of comfort, who would go about well-dressed, with gold necklaces and gold rings around the fingers!

It is clear then that the idea that runs like this, "The store keepers are poorly paid, which is why they have to make up by undercutting here and there," is completely wrong. For in our society it is not just the store keepers who are paid low salaries, many other people are paid poorly too but they do not pretext that in order to cut into the property of the state and of the people. In fact, in the trade sector itself there are other store keepers who are paid the same way and yet they remain honest and keep their integrity. The realities of the situation have clearly proved that these bad elements are denatured people, they do not stop at the level of making up for the little that they are paid; because of their ever-growing greed they keep on taking cuts out of the transactions at an ever-increasing rate.

Need for Continuing and Doing Better What We Have Been Doing

The above-described ways of cheating on commodities are being practiced almost everywhere. Is it true that everywhere we are condemned to accept the situation, having absolutely no way of overcoming it? We have seen the case of many units having effectively overcome the situation.

Going back to the ship that carried agricultural goods mentioned above, the level 1 agricultural products corporation had refused to sell the goods; instead, what it did was to propose to the transport people that if the latter could unload the ship in only a few days, they would be paid 1 dong per ton extra as a reward, which is stipulated in corporation policy. As a result the ship was unloaded in no time without having any part of its shipment being "sold." Also at this corporation there had once been printed and woven a number of good mats meant for internal

rewarding and distribution. But now the mats have been turned over to the business commodities fund of the corporation, and instead of looking after its own people's living conditions in the form of rewards in kind the corporation has pushed forward production and animal husbandry. The employees and workers in the corporation put in working days and are allowed every month to buy 1 kilogram of meat and every year to buy 10 kilograms of rice at reduced prices.

To avoid losses on the way during the transportation link, the Bicycle and Motor-bicycle Corporation organizes the checking process down to the rare and expensive accessories and parts before they would put them in storage, not limiting itself to the bulk merchandise as before. In receiving the merchandise in this manner, the corporation also makes it a point to be very careful in letting merchandise out. Thus when parts and accessories are sent by plane, before packaging they get bored into, strung together and tied in very careful fashion. It is for this reason that the situation of chains or hubs, etc. getting stolen has fallen down dramatically. Also at the Petroleum Corporation at one point the drivers used to pour water into the tanks in order to extract the oil. During only one year there had been 100 cases of fully reported cheating like this in the petroleum transportation link of Hanoi, resulting in 21,500 liters of water which got mixed in the oil. When the drivers got questioned, they put the responsibility on the storage people. When the latter got questioned, they blamed it on the tankers. The blame just went around with no one willing to pay the fines. Now the corporation has provided for clearcut control at every link. When they receive the oil, the storage people have to check immediately to see if there has been water mixed in with the the oil so as to guarantee that the oil in storage is always 100 percent oil. When they receive the oil from the storage tanks, the drivers have to check at once to see that they get no oil mixed with water filling into their tanks. In this way, as soon as water is found in a certain link it would be discovered at once and responsibility can be determined. By now the mixing of water with the oil for purpose of stealing the latter has gradually been reduced, and in 1980 the entire corporation has had only one report of such cases.

In the distribution link too there have been applied many effective ways of fighting the "skimming" of commodities. In Hanoi and in the larger cities fish sauce has now been bottled while sugar and monosodium glutamate are readily packaged. Hanoi has pilot tested the selling of vegetable by the bunch so that the store keeper can sell not only quickly but also as a measure to cut down on the underweighing. A number of large stores have also set up scales and measuring rods so that the customers can do the measuring and weighing themselves. The trade sector is having and has made many efforts to stop altogether or gradually cut down on the situation of commodities being "skimmed off."

In order for this work to be truly effective, we believe that these positive management measures must be carried out together and on a permanent basis in the various trade units and that there must be established a really tight and close control regime so as to regularly discover and stop cases of violation right from the start.

Parallel with the tight management, the disposition of various cases which do occur must be taken care of in rapid, timely and thoroughly strict and just fashion. Without dealing severely with the culprits, we cannot ever purify the ranks and it will be impossible to put the trade work on a new management track. We need to go over the way we have been dealing with earlier violations such as the transfer of people from store keeping to storage work or packaging for a time, then to go

back to store keeping, or even the case of people being transferred only from one store to the next, etc. The complete expulsion of people unqualified for service in the trade sector and their replacement by good, qualified people is an absolute necessity.

The struggle for stopping and cutting down on the skimming of commodities must first of all be carried out within the trade sector, but it must also have the cooperation and participation of every other sector, of everyone, of even the customers who daily are in contact with the trade sector in their daily shopping.

1751

CSO: 4209/62

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CAUSE OF HIGH SOY BEAN PRICES

Hanoi PHU NU VIET NAM in Vietnamese 30 Sep-6 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by D.L.: "To Have It Cheap!"]

[Text] At present the procurement of goods in such quantity as to have enough to sell to the people is the strategic mission of the trade sector. Among the major commodities soy bean plays a very important role since it is a rich source of protein in the meals of cadres', workers' and government employees' families, needed in the dipping sauce production industry, etc. Yet the price of soy bean in the North is still much too high, thus influencing the price of tofu, the price of soy sauce, the price of "tuong," etc. Why is it that way?

This is because soy bean has not yet been sent directly from the producing areas to the consumers, it still has to go through too many intermediaries as in the present situation. Let us take as an example the procurement of soy bean in a soy bean producing area: The soy bean is collected and bought by the sellers and buyers cooperatives which then collect it for procurement to the district. The district then sells the soy bean to the level 1 provincial corporation, which then sells it to the level 1 central corporation, then the soy bean goes from the central corporation to the planning commission which then sells it to the provinces in the North such as Hanoi, Haiphong, Quang Ninh, etc. The provincial corporations in these municipalities or provinces then set up plans for selling it to the various organs within the province. It goes without saying that the soy bean sold to the consumers units represents only a number that is transferred from one piece of paper belonging to this echelon to another belonging to that echelon, and through each echelon the cost of the soy bean is slightly raised because each trade echelon in charge of the control of commodities must have its profit cut; as for the soy bean, in reality it still stays in the district or province which produces it. The units or localities in need of the soy bean can find transportation to go to the district or province in question to get the soy bean, which by now costs 1.5 times more than the original price!

Thus, it turns out that the workers have had to buy soy bean at an inflated price simply because in it there is found also the cost for running the excessively cumbersome trade machinery.

The internal trade sector needs to rectify its management and organization so as to make it light and render the procurement process the most effective possible. This should apply not only in the case of soy bean but also in the case of many other commodities: one should have to go only through one corporation and at the

most through a second intermediary corporation in order to get the goods to directly arrive at the consumer place in the shortest possible manner. Only then can we have goods at reasonable prices and only then can the trade sector be said to fulfill its responsibilities in accordance with the conscience of a socialist trade sector.

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CSO: 4209/62

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

POWER OUTAGES SLOW PRODUCTION PLANTS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Sep 81 p 3

/Article: "From Enterprises to Work Sites, An Investigation Is Needed"/

/Text/ Under the present difficult situation of electric power supply, every enterprise and work site wishes priority in order to achieve smooth operation!

Naturally however, every primary level unit cannot achieve that requirement. Even those units with complete priority for this or that reason still suffer continuous outages of electricity which cause great obstacles to production. The Xuan Hoa Bicycle Factory works under these arduous circumstances. The Bearing and Chain-Sprocket Wheel enterprises in Dong Anh have been told they have priority in electricity for two continuous shifts but have suffered two power outage "high points" and therefore, technical regulations have been interrupted and obstacles caused in tempering and grinding metal to make the products.

These enterprises are requesting that, if the electric power situation is too extended, they temporarily work one shift but that one shift must have continuous electric power in order to support tempering and grinding operations. This reasonable and sympathetic request is being considered by the Electric Power Service.

Meanwhile, a number of primary level production units being supplied a relatively large amount of electricity are not striving to promote production. At night, the electric lights are bright but the sound of machines is too quiet. If only the families in collective areas could "rely on" the source of electricity of the enterprise and work site, daily living would be fairly comfortable and pleasant!

Isn't an investigation necessary? Facilities requiring priority must be given priority at the proper level. Locations not yet deserving priority or without conditions for promoting production must be handled in accordance with a general system in order to avoid electric power waste. Isn't this more reasonable?

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CS0: 4209/74

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PEAT MINING ASSISTS COAL CONSERVATION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Sep 81 pp 3, 4

/Article by Quang Cat: "Peat and the Conservation of Coal"/

/Excerpts/ The output of mined coal at the present time does not yet promptly answer the requirements of the national economy. Coal transportation has also encountered many difficulties due to a lack of means and fuel. Due to a lack of coal in Hanoi, factories have at times been forced to halt work for weeks at a time with others working at a reduced level.

We all know the importance of coal conservation in production and consumption. In the face of the present situation, this problem is a critical requirement. Coal conservation must be uniform in many steps, from production, screening and transportation to use. In use, there are also many methods: improving furnaces, rationally utilizing the various types of coal, establishing correct and scientific levels of coal use, etc. In this article, we will deal only with the conservation of coal by using peat as a fuel in coordination with the construction of improved collective ovens, etc.

Peat in Hanoi

According to the results of a preliminary investigation, there are in Hanoi up to 12 peat mines in the districts of Me Linh, Dong Anh, Thach That and Ba Vi with reserves of tens of millions of tons. Me Linh District has Ngoc Thanh; Dong Anh District has Lo Khe, Mai Lam and Dai Mach; Thach That District has Ca Muc, Vuc Giang and Tien Xuan; and Ba Vi District has Dong Mo, Dong Quit, Tan Linh, Tram Me and Cam Linh.

Of the 12 mines above, the seven worked first have been Ngoc Thanh, Lo Khe, Ca Muc, Vuc Giang, Dong Mo, Dong Quit and Cam Linh. Mining has been conducted only during the past few years primarily using the peat as a packing material for 2-compartment privies and as a fertilizer in areas of acid and saline soils. The Mineral Coal Enterprise of the Industrial Service manages and mines the peat. Because requirements have not yet been clearly or concisely established, mining has not been promoted, the amount mined has only been to the extent used and there have even been many times when mining has increased but the peat has not been immediately used, allowed to decompose and greatly decrease in quality.

A study of the quality of newly mined peat has indicated that it has a high moisture content but the level of volatile matter is high and ashes are few so if the moisture is eliminated, the peat may be burned. However, in order to maintain a lasting fire,

the peat must be mixed with a fixed amount of Quang Ninh coal. The use of peat as a fuel is still limited. A number of locations in Ha Son Binh and Ha Bac have used peat mixed with coal to bake construction materials with good results but only at the experimental research level. Among the people, there are a few scattered users. Recently, a number of units have achieved effective use, one of which is the People's Police Officers School.

Peat Mining Must Be Expanded

Through the experiment at the People's Police Officers School, we have concluded that: peat can be used as a fuel for collective messhalls with advancement toward use as a fuel for furnaces to bake construction materials and dry grain and agricultural products. The full utilization of peat in the local area for the local area is both economical and resolves the difficulties in transportation means and coal conservation.

Although our coal is the "black gold" of the fatherland, mining is not easy. Of the production costs of coal, 70 percent are foreign exchange (gasoline-oil, vehicles-machinery and material supplies-technology) and the state must compensate for a great many losses, each year tens of millions of dong. Coal production is difficult and transportation also encounters many difficulties. In Hanoi, some agencies must go all the way to Quang Ninh to obtain coal. An illogical fact is that gasoline and diesel fuel (high level fuels) must be used to power vehicles for transporting coal (a low level fuel). Therefore, the mining of peat in the local area for use as a fuel to conserve coal is an urgent matter.

In order to solve this problem, agencies are necessary to manage and organize mining under the technical guidance of the mining and coal sector. Mining must be conducted precisely in accordance with technical regulations. Mining output not used fully in the local area may be sold to coal supply corporations at a reasonable price. The coal saved may be exported to obtain foreign exchange. Both the local area and the state benefit. Peat quality also must be carefully analyzed to ascertain the amount of good or bad peat and a study must be made to see in what jobs the peat may be used such as firing furnaces to make porcelain and glass, etc. Even in the use of peat, conservation must be practiced.

Under the present circumstances, the mining of peat for use to replace part of the coal is an extremely essential matter. Therefore, concerned agencies must promptly formulate immediate as well as long-term plans in order to achieve good results in this work. Because this is both an economic and a scientific problem, organization, scientific work and at the same time clear accounting are necessary before effective results may be assured.

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CSO: 4209/74

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

INEQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICINES CRITICIZED

Hanoi PHU NU VIET NAM in Vietnamese 7 Oct-13 Oct 81 p 3

["This Week's Topic" column by Binh Minh: "This Needs Looking Into"]

[Text] From the standpoint of service the health sector always pays attention to expanding the health network so as to provide the most timely and convenient care to the patients.

However, ordinarily the amount of medicine that gets to the patients at the village level or in the various organs and enterprises does not come to much. In some villages the people go to the clinic which does not have medicine to sell, let alone having medicine for free distribution?!

Reasons? First of all there is no fair distribution of the medicine. In 21 villages in Ba Vi District the distribution of medicine is extremely arbitrary: if one goes by the distribution figures per capita one will find that populous villages may be given a share 4 or 5 times smaller than others, and there are medicines which the populous villages are given several tens of times fewer than other, less populous villages. Secondly, the medicines do not reach the patients. The medicines which the villages receive are redistributed in part to the cadres while the rest is arbitrarily used by the village health service according to the latter's own whims or to serve a few persons' interest, not to say that some get sneaked outside to be sold to speculators.

The situation is no better in a number of organs and enterprises. When they come for treatment the cadres, workers and employees are given a few laxatives or cold pills; in some cases the situation is so bad that they are lent a rubbing balm with the provision that it be returned afterwards. Only those fawning after or greasing the palms of the health personnel get decent medicine.

According to data provided by the health sector the amount of medicine provided to the various organs and enterprises and villages comes to 50 percent of the total amount of medicine produced every year, the remaining 50 percent being provided to the hospitals, which are to be supplied to the cadres, workers and employees when they come for treatment, and which can also be sold to the people. Such a huge amount of medicine should not cause any problem if it is fairly distributed, well managed to insure that the medicine actually reaches the patients. The problem can absolutely be taken care of better had the health sector, the village authorities and the leadership at various organs and enterprises truly concerned themselves with the patients plight, acted conscientiously, and closely supervised the matter.

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

REASONS FOR MEDICINE SHORTAGES DETAILED

Hanoi PHU NU VIET NAM in Vietnamese 7 Oct-13 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Thanh Luong: "Is It True That We Are Extremely Short of Medicine as at the Present Time?"]

[Text] Editor's Note.- Recently the Ministry of Health and a number of health services, especially the Health Service of Hanoi, have implemented a series of positive measures meant to fight negative phenomena in the use, management and distribution of medicine. Through investigation, PHU NU VIET NAM would like to discuss a number of issues that are the concern of readers in recent days:

--Why do we have medicine shortages?

--Is the use, management and distribution of medicine satisfactory?

--Can we have good use and management of medicine so as to serve the patients where they are needed?

In recent days the amount of medicine that is available for purposes of prescription is woefully deficient. Oftentimes it is no easy matter to go and buy even quite common medicine in the pharmacies. Given a prescription, the patients often have to throw it away because there is no way for them to buy the medicine prescribed. In many instances, the patients may be hospitalized but the medicine would still have to be bought outside.

At Ky Dong Hospital in Haiphong, many hospitalized cadres, workers or government employees do not have the medicine they need but they encountered hospital personnel selling medicine to other patients. In August 1981, at Saint Paul Hospital in Hanoi, there was the case of a child being treated for meningitis, and the family had to find the money to run around outside the hospital in order to find the medicine which at one time cost it 1,400 dong! That was only two out of any number of situations where the patients are forced to save themselves because if they were left to the good office of the hospital, the latter would be entirely impotent.

In actuality, when we met with the comrades in charge of medicine in the health department, with the comrades at the General Pharmaceutical Corporation, and with those at a couple of local pharmaceutical corporations, what we learned was that the medicine being sold every year in the entire country had not shown any dramatic increases. It is true that the medicine imports have declined somewhat but next to it, the amount of medicine produced locally from raw materials produced inside Vietnam has been relatively adequate to substitute for it. If one takes one kind of antibiotic or another then it is true that it may have proportionally declined but there are other antibiotics or medicine such as Streptomycin or Pred-mi-so-lon

whose production has increased or even grown several times what it used to be. Generally speaking, with the amount of medicine we have in the country the present dearth of medicine which we are experiencing does not make sense. Especially in the case of the hospitals which enjoy priority number one when it comes to supply of medicine, the amount destined for hospitalized patients should be considered relatively sufficient.

Then what is the reason for the great dearth?

Through investigations we have found out that the dearth may have come at various links: from the manufacturing link to the storage link, in transportation, in the distribution and use of the medicine. What is most alarming is that the amount of medicine sold under the counter by the pharmacy personnel and sold in accordance with arbitrary prescriptions issued by doctors accounts for 70 percent of all the shortages.

In a number of pharmacies it is not uncommon to find personnel who act as if they own the place and sell the medicine arbitrarily to friends and relatives, who act in collusion with doctors or even sell under the counter of their own initiative. All the personnel of the pharmacy at Cau Rao store (Haiphong) have managed to sell under the counter a huge amount of medicine. In Ha Son Binh a woman pharmacist in charge of the distribution of medicine at the tuberculosis station acted in collusion with a person in charge of drug sale working for the provincial hospital in order to sneak out and sell medicine outside for two consecutive years! Not so long ago, in May 1981 two persons in charge of drug sale at the Soc Son store (Kim Anh, Hanoi) managed to ship out 3 times medicine which they sold to speculators for over 1,000 dong. In September 1981 two personnel belonging to the Lan Ong drug store (Hanoi) wrote out prescriptions for themselves to buy 400 dong worth of medicine in one day.

As for the situation of doctors in hospitals writing out illegal prescriptions for acquaintances or even "phantom" prescriptions so as to secure medicine for irrational purposes, it is also quite widespread. In one unannounced control phase carried out at the Vietnam-Czechoslovak Hospital in Haiphong by the Ministry of Health 7 "phantom" prescriptions were discovered in 10 spot checks, and at the Saint Paul Hospital in Hanoi out of ten prescriptions there were 8 "phantom" ones, plus 1 written out for an acquaintance. When one tries to check on the addresses of the patients one could not find them. And what is special is that the medicine prescribed in these prescriptions all happened to be rare and expensive kinds which fetch a good price in the black market: the value of a "phantom" prescription is usually 3 to 6 times, sometimes 10 times, the value of a regular prescription given to a real patient!

Five days of control during July 1981 carried out at the drug counter meant to serve the Vietnam-Cuba Hospital at number 9 Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi, yielded 148 irregular prescriptions out of 148 that were brought to the counter. On 24 August 1981 when there was a new shipment of De-ca-rit hookworm medicine that just arrived, within two hours the counter received 31 prescriptions asking for 91 pills, out of which there were 13 duplicate prescriptions and 2 meant for one person; also, all the 31 prescriptions came from one doctor!

Also at this counter, when the stomach ache medicine Cavet which was difficult to find in the market (in August 1981), a pediatric doctor issued a number of dupli-

cate prescriptions for several children who were troubled all at the same time by stomach aches, laryngitis or neurasthenia. The same doctor also prescribed stomach ache medicine for a four-year old boy.

At another hospital it was done more subtly. Some doctors in writing out prescriptions for the patients do not forget to add to it some other medicines for their own purpose and make sure that the patients buy them for them, thus "legally" accumulating over 1,000 pills of Pred-ni-so-lon in a mere 3 months.

Now if there are all these variegated ways of getting the medicine out into the black market, drawing from all these sources and links, then one must wonder where one can get medicine for the patients--those who actually need them?

It is our hope therefore that the health sector come up with a strict distribution formula so as to insure that the medicine reach the patients and that it be coupled with increased control and checking of its own ranks of cadres, workers and employees. There must be appropriate sanctions, and those caught violating must not be dealt with with leniency. How can we, with a whole dictatorial machine in hand, let ourselves be tied up and let these malefactors take advantage of the situation and turn the state property and efforts into their own enrichment, impacting severely and negatively on the health and life of the people? Then what should we think and what attitude should we adopt towards those responsible for management of the health sector?

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CSO: 4209/62

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL ADVANCES MUST BE QUICKLY APPLIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

/Editorial: "Rapidly Placing Scientific and Technical Advances into Production"/

/Text/ With new policies on science and technology, our party is affirming that science and technology in our country first of all and primarily must competently serve achievement of the overall line, the party's line of economic construction. Along with promoting scientific research, special importance must be given to the rapid and widespread application of scientific achievements and technical advancements to production and life.

In this sphere of activity, many sectors and local areas have made progress. In the agricultural sector alone, besides 15 topics in state-level key programs on scientific and technical progress, 11 technical advances that may be immediately applied to production on a nationwide scale have been defined. These are technical advances in plant species, animal breeds, intensive cultivation regulations and increasing productivity in farming and stock raising; processing animal manure and developing green manure; methods of synthesizing insecticides and pig and poultry vaccines; the production and use of mixed feeds; and the improvement of depleted soil. The establishments and perfection of a four-level rice variety system, aimed at overcoming crossfertilization, avoiding degeneration and well-developing the good points of new rice varieties, can increase yearly rice total output by 10 to 15 percent. The production of mixed feeds for raising hogs will result in a saving in feed of from 10 to 20 percent. The use of synthesis to control a number of hog diseases will reduce the number of hogs killed by disease annually by 10 to 20 percent, etc.

In the industrial application to production of improved 12-horsepower diesel engines, it is possible to increase by half again to double the time of use before major repairs are necessary. Applying the system of wattless power compensation to the electric power system of northern Vietnam will reduce losses of much electrical energy. In 1982 alone, it will be possible to save 10 million kilowatt hours. The use of kaolin clay in water to produce fire resistant brick for rotating clinker kilns has the capability to save hundreds of thousands of dollars. Applying the method of cold drawing and resistance welding types of round steel in production will save hundreds of tons of steel. Applying the cold alkaline technique to the production of paper and cardboard will save half of the soda used in the old method and increase efficiency in the recovery of paper pulp by from 45 to 65 percent. The production of cargo and passenger ships of steel-netted cement will reduce the required amount of iron and steel by 65 percent, etc.

Why in the past have many valuable scientific achievements and technical advancements not been rapidly and widely applied? There are many reasons but that of complacency is still foremost. Many have not yet truly and firmly grasped the line and mission of the party in the scientific and technical field and have not fully realized the key role of the scientific and technical revolution. The economic, scientific and technical management apparatus still carries an administrative nature. Cadre policies, appropriate investment and assurance of equipment and materials for scientific and technical work have not yet been perfected.

In order to answer the requirements of the revolution's new situation and mission, it is necessary to overcome the shortcomings above and rapidly apply scientific and technical advances to production.

The situation of scientific and technical activity is making new changes. The system of product contracts for laborers in agriculture and industry is creating favorable conditions for the introduction of scientific and technical advances to production. The Council of Ministers has promulgated a number of important documents such as invention statutes, a scientific and technical planning system, a system of economic contracts and scientific research and technical development, a decree on state and Ho Chi Minh awards for scientific and technical, cultural and art projects, etc. These systems and measures are aimed at gradually substantiating and systemizing the spirit and theme of the resolution of the Political Bureau on scientific and technical policy and promoting the rapid introduction of technical advancements to production as well as every scientific and technical research activity.

The results of basic inquiry and scientific and technical advances must have a strong and profound effect on every production, business and management activity and become an important factor in promoting economic development. Scientific and technical planning must become an organic component of economic, cultural and social development planning in all sectors and echelons. The separation between science, technology and economy must be ended. We must concentrate forces and means to achieve synchronized programs, in accordance with the major objectives of the state and of each sector, especially programs to support agricultural development, the production of consumer and export goods and to resolve the problems of energy, fuel, machinery, spare parts and transportation and communications. The establishment of financial systems and policies, reasonable prices and appropriate investment will assist in stimulating the rapid introduction of technical advances to production. Along with achieving the planned scientific and technical advancement norms, local areas and primary level production facilities in conjunction with scientific and technical research agencies can develop an initiative in signing economic contracts in research and applying scientific and technical advances.

Strengthening leadership, improving management and regularly giving concern to using and developing the abilities of the scientific and technical cadre ranks is the responsibility of all party committee and administrative echelons. Scientific and technical cadres must be more closely connected with production and life and make more meritorious contributions to the construction and protection of the socialist fatherland.

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4 Dec 1981

